recaptured.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

MANY FACTS ABOUT AFFAIRS AT CLEMSON COLLEGE.

President Craighead's Intelligent and Val-Work at the Best Agricultural College

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 21.—President Craighead, of Clemson College, in his annual report says that 635 students have been enrolled during the past year and they are about equally divided between the two leading departments of Agriculture and Me-chanic Arts. President Craighead covers fully the work in the college and on the grounds. The newspapers have already covered at different times a great deal of what is contained in the report, but the following are parts which will be of interest:

"At the beginning of the session the Board authorized the President to take steps to fatten and slaughter beef for the mess hall, instead of purchasing it by contract as in the previous year. Accordingly a slaughter-house was dormitory and pens made for both hogs and cattle. By this arrangement nearly \$1,000 dollars has been saved the college, as the actual cost of beef has ceen but 4 1-4 cents per pound net, against 5.7 cents of last year, and as nearly 100 hogs have been fattened with slops from the kitchen.

'The Horticultural Department, under the efficient management of your painstaking horticulturist, Mr. J. F. C. DuPre, has made unmistakable progress. He has kept the mess hall supplied with choice vegetables, and has, To put young men in the way of mainin addition to this put up for the use of the students during the winter 7,000 three-pound cans of tomatoes. okra, corn and beans. The canning factory, more fully equipped at a cost of \$150, has proved to be a profitable investment, as well as a valuable object lesson for the horticultural students, who do most of the canning. "During the year a house for storing winter vegetables has been built on the horticultural grounds, the green house improved and enlarged of Ruskin: "Can they plow? green house improved and enlarged.

and the valuable collection of flowers build with a steady hand? Is the efbelonging to Mr. DuPre purchased for fort of their lives to be chaste, knightthe college. The gardens have been ly, faithful, holy in thought, lovely indeed a laboratory for the large num- in word and deed?" I trust that in ber of students who have worked with the coming years we may be able to re-Mr. DuPre. For a full account of the ply: "Indeed it is with some, nay, work done in this department and of with many, and the strength of South its needs for the coming year, you are Carolina is in them. referred to the excellent report made by the horticulturist."

President Craighead says electric station building, hospital, mechanical hall and in most of the professors' houses without cost to the college. Professor Craighead recommends

that German and French be made optional in the junior and senior par, and says that "no man can keep abreast of the progress in agriculiure, physics, electricity, or, in fact, in any department of science, who is unable to read German and French periodic als. Without a knowledge of French and German, those of our students who wish to become professors of agriculture, experiment station workers editors of agricultural papers, wil find their equipment incomplete. "To prevent too much crowding in

the senior year, where some freedom of choice of studies should, I think, be granted, the services of another instructor will be needed. He should teach either physioligy and veterinary surgery, mineralogy and geology, or some other branch included in the curriculum for which no instructor

About \$900 has been spent on a library and it is kept open four hours under care of a cadet librarian. Pres- Sixty acres in oats; 180 acres in corn; the interestate convention to be held ident Craighead says that at least thirty-five acres in corn for silage; ten at a time and place agreed upon by the \$5,000 more is needed for books. acres in sweet potatoes; fifteen acres in There is also a reaeing room, supplied with leading periodicals and daily and soiling purposes eight acres in him, is to form a combination of the

STUDENT LABOR. An important problem is that of

student labor, Discussing it President Craighead says:

The student labor problem is, I think, gradually solving itself. The professors in the Academic depart-lows: One thousand and two hundred which from the market, it is urged, ment have cheerfully consented, whenever called upon to superintend tons silage; 125 bushels peas, 5,000 One general office is proposed with squads. As will be remembered, the management and direction of student labor was left largely in the hands of the president. Subsequent exprience will no doubt modify and perfect our p,an, but I am more firmly convinced as the way opens up, that all students should be required to perform a certain amount of purely educational labor for which they should receive no pay whatever. Practical work in the chemical, physical, botantcal, biological and entomological laboratories is educational labor, required of all students taking these courses, and should evidently receive no compensation whatever. In like manner, students taking courses in agriculture and horticulture should be required to do a certain amount of work, such as professors may deem necessary to a completion of their courses on the farm and gardens, nature's own laborato-So also should mechanical students be required to do a certain amount of purely educational work in makes it impracticable to have them the foundry, the wood shops, and the handle teams and machinery. Such machine shops, for which it would be work is performed by students only folly to expect any remnneration. It when it is necessary in an educational is clear also that mathematical stu- way. Student labor, pecuniarily condents should be required to do much sidered, unprofitable, but from an edupractical work in surveying, leveling cational point of view, and as an assistand the like. All work of this kind ance to deserving boys of limited is not only practical, but educational means, it is invaluable. in the highest sense. To abandon this in our scheme of studies is to turn out theorists and day-dreamers, whose heads are crammed with useless stuff which their hands can never turn to ral students take shop work eight the explosion. This mine blew up practical use. A certain amount then hours per week throughout the Freshof real practical labor, such as the man year, instead of taking two hours board and professors in charge consid- per week throughout the four years. er necessary, should, I think, be ex- and that this work be devoted to wood acted of all our students, and for work two-thirds of the time, and blackwhich they should receive no money. Here compulsory labor should end. With a freshman class of say 200 this

ductive labor, not necessarily educa-It is safe to say that only by making use of opportunities here afforded for remunerative labor have at least one half of our students been able to continue at college. To undertake to furnish free to all young men seeking it such an education as is offered here would impoverish the State and send.

out a horde of young men taught to during thr year. Classified by diseases rely upon the bounty and generosity the cases were: Typhoid fever, 10; rely upon the bounty and generosity of the commonwealth. Against the continued fever, 16; bilious fever, 68; insidious approach of this form of pa- malarial fever, 53; acute articular ternalism, which strikes at the very rheumatism, 14; pneumonia, 5; dysenfoundation of strong, sturdy, manly tery, 30; diarrhea, 26; mumphs; 4; independence, our college is pledged, tonsilitis, 20: pharyngitis, 8: orchitis, by the very charter of its existence, to 1; bronchitis, 7; lymphanagitis, 2; enuable Report-A Bird's Eye View of the perpetual warfare. It is the duty of teritis, 3; cellulitis, 1; erysipelas, 5; the State to put the opportunities of epiclidymitis, 1; abcess, 8: cramp colic, an education within the reach of all 6; acute indigestion, 6; malarial hæmaher children. It is the duty of the in- turia, 1; suppression of urine, 3: musdividual, in obedience to God Al- cular rheumatism. 4; asthma, 1; bilmighty's first great law, to seize those jousness, 9; vertigo, 1; brachycordi, 1 opportunities by hard, unremitting laryngitis, 1; appendicitis, 2; chronic

phases, I would recommend to the rhoids, 1; otorrhea, 6; minor surgical board that all agricultural students be operations, 11; amputations, 1; fracsuch additional labor I would recomhanical students are not paid at all. according to the monetary value of and also because this is special work their work. We have paid out for and not usually done by general practibuilt about a mile to the rear of the students laboring the last seven months \$7,403.04.

I have dwelt at length upon the during the year was \$2,114.19. problem of student labor, for upon its successful solution depends the weal r woe of Clemson College. Labor, labor of the hand as well as of the head, labor in the shops as well as in the fields, is expected and demanded of all who enter here. The dignity of manual labor is the foundation stone upon which our educational edifice is raised, and must be maintained or the whole structure tumbles to the ground. taining themselves in honest independence, to send out real providers, men who earn the bread they eat and the clothing where-with they are clothed, this is the mission of our State College. Ours is the duty of teaching the youth of South Carolina the quaintold truth that for those who do not work there are three other things to do; to beg, to Can they plant at the right time, or

QUESTION OF EXPENSES.

The experience of the past year leads us to believe that expenses may, during the coming year, be considerably reduced, and, while the probabilities are that we shall have more students applying for entrance than we can acommodate, I think it but justice to he_classes for whom the school was established that expenses be reduced to the minimum. I therefore recommend for adoption the following summary of expenses for the school year: First term, two and one-half months: ro uniforms \$30.40; board \$15; medical fee \$1.25; washing \$1.25; incidental fee 50c; total \$46.40.

For each term following the first: Board \$15; washing \$1.25; medical fee \$1.25; incidental fee 50c.; total \$18. Hence, expenses for ten months, including board, washing, fuel, lights, medical attendance and uniforms, will

A poor boy may by work, cut down his amount to a but \$70. AGRICULTURAL WORK.

Professor W. L. McGee, associate instructor of agriculture and superinendent of farm, reports that the acreage of crops grown on the farm this ear will aggregate about as follows: peas; eight acres in sorghum for silage cotton for experiments; five acres in cotton growers with a capital of \$50, rye; five acres in Bermuda sod.

for hay or to corn for silage. The corn of every five made to the trust. Estiwas all sown in peas at the last plow-

bushels of oats; thirty tons of hay; 350 bushels corn: 6,700 pounds of fodder. branch offices and warehouses at all harvested. The expenditures of the department

are as follows: For fertilizers \$621.18; for seeds \$248.56; for tools, reparis, tilling. etc, \$331.75; for wages-farm foreman \$263.75; for labor \$1,507.51. the company, it is to have one general The energies of the farm for the or head office, say in New York or New next few years must of necessity be Orleans, with two general directors devoted to a building up of the farm- from each cotton growing State; have ing lands, terracing and ditching the one office in each State with one direcuplands, and ditching and draining tor from each county in that State and the bottoms. This cannot be neglect- have sub-offices in all the principal ed, for it is most profitable to cultivate cities and towns in the different States

to the highest degree. Student labor has been utilized as far fice; have either a special insurance as possible at milking, attending cattle company organized or the present work on barns, work on campus, improvement of grounds, etc. Their work on the farm has been devoted almost entirely to hand labor, as the imited time which they work, on account of recitations and other duties, the value of his warehouse receipts.

THE MECHANIC ARTS. S. Tompkins, professor of mechani-

"I would recommend that agricultusmith work one-third of the time. In addition to this, there will always would give the equivalent of 133 men be an indefinite amount of really pro- to wood work for the entire session.

"One instructor cannot well handle tional, which students who need the over twenty men in a class. This money can and should do. In no would make six or seven classes, each

ulcer 1; torticallis, 1; double abcess of After studying the question in all its the middle ear, 3; carbuncle, 2; hemor

permitted to work forty hours, and tures, 2: dislocation, 1; cholera moronly forty hours, per month, at not bus, 6; lumbago, 1: anemia, 4; purmore than 8 cents an hour for good, pura, 1; conjunctivitis, 1; neuralgia, honest labor. Exceptions should be 1; sprains, 2; eczema, 2; making a tomade in cases where the nature of the tal of 362. The twenty-two unclassiwork, such as milking, may require fied cases were treated during my ab-deviation from this rule, but for all scence on acount of sickness. Besides these, I have treated a rather large mend that only 4 cents per hour be number of throat, nose; and ear troupaid. At the Mississippi College, mebles among the students. I have not tabulated these cases for the reasons Here I recommend that they be paid that they were not hospital patients, ioners of medicine.

The cost of maintaining the hospital TOBACCO AND SILK CULTURE.

The Board of Control of the experinental station makes an interesting eport. Among other things it says: "The question of tobacco curing was very fully discussed. Letters were the leading growers, intimating our replies received led us to forego anyhing in that line for the present.

"Anticipating favorable action by Congress on the bill now pending ocating a number of silk growing experimental stations, we have taken proper steps to present our claims and have filed an application for the location-of one of them at our college. "Data and information as to sugar

eets are being gathered preparatory thorough trials in different sections f the State, not only as to adaptabiliy of soil and climate to yield per acre but to their per cent. of saccharine

CHEESE MAKING.

In Sepetember experiments in cheese making were begun at the college. From 4,155.25 pounds of milk, 476.25 pounds of green cheese were made, an verage of 1,72 pounds of milk, about one gallon being required to make experiments are being carried on of farm, and all other outstanding inone pound of cheese. In making some ter. experiment is now under way to determine how one may make a few cheese for his own use without expensive ap-

RODDEY'S PLAN ENDORSED.

Convention ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 21.—An important meeting of cotton growers representing several States occurred in Atanta today. They were called here to consider

plan recently suggested by J. T. Rodley, a cotton broker of New York, for ontrolling the price of cotton. The meeting was presided over by Hector D. Lane, Commissioner of Ag iculture of Alabama.

After some discussion, the plan as announced by Mr. Roddey was, on moton, recommended, Chairman Lane and one or two other dissenting. A committee was appointed consisting o Roddey, H. S. Lipscomb of South Carolina and J. E. Nunnally of Georgia, to call county and State convenions for the election of delegates to

Mr. Roddey's plan, as explained 000,000 or \$100,000,000. Each cotton The oat land was all planted to peas producer is to contribute one bale out mating the crop at 8,000,000 bales, this plan would stock the trust with will appreciate the price 25 per cent. Cotton and sweet potatoes not yet cotton receiving points. The gins in every county are to be listed and, if possible, controlled so as to know the exact production and to regulate the

supply of cotton. In regard to the management those lands which have been improved to control the local cotton, all to be controlled by the general or head ofcompanies brought to a low rate; let company wharehouse receipts be issued with insurance policies and if the farmer needs money, let the company advance him five-eights or two-thirds of

> Steubenville, O., Nov. 20 .- An explosion occurred at noon today in the Blanche Coal Works near Colliers, West Va. Eighteen men were at work in the mine and it is not thought any of them escaped either death or injury. Seven dead bodies had been taken out up to 3:40 p. m. John Donnelly, of Steubenville, and a man named Welch have been identified. Donnelly was Escaped..... blown out of the mine by the force of several years ago, and a large number Killed accidentally

Virgina, went to the scene of the dis-

are believed to be suffocated to death.

The coroner of Brooke county, West

Killed at a Crossing. PHILADEPHIA, Nov. 20.-A southbound accommodation train on the Chestnut Hill branch of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad, ran into a other possible way can a liberal and practical education be put within the reach of the masses. I have received during the year hundreds of letters from parents writing me that but for our labor feature they would be compelled, because of the pressure in pelled, because of the pressure in money matters to withdraw theirsons. two-horse carriage containing John money matters, to withdraw their sons. per week will be practically the same years, watchman at the crossing, who It is safe to say that only by making as before, and still require two instructions had seized the horses and endeavored to back them from the track. Mrs.

PRISONERS IN THE PEN.

INTERESTING STATISTICS ON CRIME IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 21.—The annual report of the superintendent of the State penitentiary to the General Assembly, just issued, makes interesting reading. It presents an array of facts bearing on crime in South Carolina which affords an interesting study. Superintendent Neal says: "On the 31st of October, 1893, there

were confined in the State penitentiary and convicts camp 1.033 prisoners. Received from county courts during the year, 669; recaptured, 36; total 1,-738. Lost by expiration of sentence, 535; by pardon, 50; by escape, 36; by death 51; killed attempting to escape, 1; killed accidentally, 2; transferred to the asylum, 1; total lost, 676; leaving this day in confinement, 1,062;

"We have made during the year many improvements, having now a perfect system of water works and sewerage; no better to be found any-

"We had the misfortune to lose by fire the hosiery mill on the 25th of April, which had just been enlarged and improved at a cost of \$4,000. addressed last winter to a number of am glad to report that the hosiery mill has been rebuilt double the size of the willingness to render the industry any old one, and substantial and convenassistance suggested. The tenor of the lient, at a cost of \$15,000. The improvements inside of the yard have been upwards of \$30,000. Feeling the necessity of more land, to use the convalescing and cripple, and such labor as we could not hire out or send out on farms, we rented 175 acres of land for three years near the yard. We planted 100 acres in cotton, 50 in corn and 25 in potatoes, &c., from which we have made at the low price of farm produce, about \$4,000 worth, which was almost a clear profit. I am glad to report that the crops this rear are all good, with few exceptions, altogether a good average. At the best estimate which is possible for me to make at this date, I would say that we have on hand and to be gathered, 850 bales of cotton, 10,000 bushels of corn, 8,000 bushels of oats, 3,000 bush. els of peas, 360 bushels of wheat, and \$7,000 now due on the DeSaussure debtedness of the institution and to proved and that the death rate is low-

> to begin the next year's operations. "We have purchased during the vear seven head of mules and horses and have now on hand sixteen head, all in good condition and most of them young and valuable. We will have 150 head of fine pork hogs to till this winter, and also have on

> have on hand at least \$10,000 in cash

"I would especially call your attention to the fact that this institution has been heavily drained during the past fiscal year by Clemson College Rock Hill and the South Carolina lunatic asylum, as follows:

Labor, clothing, etc...... 5,412.22 This is a disease best treated by pre-Girls' Industrial School, cash 1,372.80 Labor, clothing, etc......12,948.00 South Carolina lunatic asylum 1,17.050

Total.....\$22,850.33 "So you will see that this institution has been taxed during the year by these institutions to the amount of 22,850,33 besides furnishing four or ive convicts and one guard to the State house the entire year free of charge, as required by law. I would especially call your attention to the small death rate and list of escapes, both of which have been remarkably small this year; the recapture of prisoners for the year has been equal to the escapes. I feel sure that under the find water closet and sewerage system which we now have, our death rate will be much smaller in the future than in the past. In reference to the food, clothing and sanitary condition of the institution, I would refer you to the report of our efficient physician, Dr. D. S. Pope. It gives me much pleasure to commend the faithful service of our chaplain, Rev. A. P. Norris, and for the spiritual condition of the prisoners would call your attention to his report. I would beg to thank the board of directors, officers and guards for their kind treatment, which I have at all times received at their hands; our relations and business transactions have been most pleasant during the entire year. For the business transactions of the office I would call your attention to the full and complete report of our competent clerk of board and bookkeeper, R. E. Burris.

The report of the board of directors of the same institution shows that the actual and estimated profits of the institution for the past year were \$27,

CONVICTS IN PRISON. The following is the report of Capt. Eber C. Allen, as to the total number of prisoners: Prisoners in confinement, October 31. 1893..... Received under sentence from that date and recaptured ...

From which deduct-

Discharged by expiration of sentence...... 535 Discharged by pardon..... Died 51 Killed trying to escape..... were killed. The balance of the miners Transferred to the asylum... Leaving in confinement, October 31, 1894......1,062 Females, white..... Males, colored...... 929 --Females, colored...... 41 1,062 Of the above number received, there were-

> The number of convicts received found \$16 of gold dust and nuggest in the least that the requested to appoint a state of the cash and the state at the cash of the cash and the state at the cash of the cash and the state at the cash of the cash and the state at the cash of the cash and the state at the cash of the cash and the state at the cash of the cash and the state at the cash and the state at the cash of the cash and the state at the stat from each county was as follows:

10; Kershaw, 7; Lancaster, 12; Lau-10; Kershaw, 7; Lancaster, 12; Laurens, 14; Lexington, 5; Marion, 29; Marlboro, 16; Newberry, 9; Oconee, 17; Orangeburg, 20; Pickens, 8; Richland, 28; Spartanburg, 24; Sumter, 32; Union, 3; Williamsburg, 21; York, 22.

Thirty-six prisoners escaped during Thirty-six prisoners escaped during Figures Showing the Management of the

the year and the same number were

The terms of the 669 prisoners re-ceived during the year were as follows: Life, 17; twenty years, 2; fifteen years, 5; thirteen years, 1; twelve years, 2; eleven years, 2; ten years, 24; eight years, 3; seven years, 12; six years, 6; five years, 55; four years, 18; three years and six months, 2; three years and three months, 2; three years, 45; two years and six months, 8; two vears and four months. 2: two years. 76; one year and nine months, 2; twenty months, 2; eighteen months. 34; fifteen months, 15; fourteen months, 2; one year, 181; eleven months, 1; ten months, 4; nine months, 23; eight months, 6; seven months, 3; six months, 70; months, six; four months, 14; three

months, 13; two months, 5.

OCCUPATION OF CONVICTS. The following was the occupation of the convicts prior to their conviction: Farm hands, 376; laborers, 154; carpenters, 8; butlers, 5; railroad for the Governor's contingent fund.

bricklavers 5; seametric and the state of the financial arbibit for the general financial arbibit for t bricklayers, 5; seamstresses, 3; paint-ers, 3; plumber, 1; porter, 1; tramps, CASH RECEIPTS FOR YE 4; drayman, 1; printer, 1; millwright, 1; teamsters, 2; hostlers, 9; barber, 1; tinners, 2; washerwomen, 3; shinglemaker, 1; gunsmith, 1; housemaids, 3; silversmith, 1; lawyers, 2; barkeeper, 1; shoemakers, 2; firemen, 4; horse trainer, 1; collar-maker, 1; factory

hands, 2. The nativity of the prisoners was as follows: South Carolina, 593; North Carolina, 42; Georgia, 19; New York, Virginia, 5; Texas, 2; Alabama, 3; Germany, 1; Arkansas, 1; Illinois, 1. The ages of the prisoners was as follows: Under 20 years, 206; from 20 to 30 years, 320; from 30 to 40 years, 80; from 40 to 50 years, 35; over 50 years,

RELIGION AND HEALTH. Chaplain Norris says services are held every Sunday at 11 o'clock in the chapel and lectures are delivered every Tuesday and Friday in the hos-

pital .. Twenty-nine convicts have professed conversion during the past year and 'their general deportment gives evidence of their sincerity.

Of the health of the prison Dr. D. S. at the low or present prices of farm products we will be able to pay the products we will be able to pay the products we will be able to pay the He says that the sanitary condition of the DeSaussure the institution has been greatly im-

"Consumption adds largely to our death rate, and it being a pretty well established fact that it is an infectious lisease capable of being conveyed by inhalation of pulverized sputa containing the germs of the disease the greatest care should be taken to lessen the oncer from this constantly brought nto the prison from the jails. Much has been done during the past year in this direction, and if the plans which and the Girls' Industrial School at you have in contemplation for the prison building and different places of

work are carried out, I feel assured that great good will be accomplished. The Military Academy.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 23.—The re-ort of the Board of Visitors of the Military Academy shows that the income of the school for the past year has been, the State appropriation for beneficiaries \$20,000, and \$21,470.47 has been derived from pay cadets Loans..... maintained at their own cost. The expenses per cadet has been, as here

The Board of Visitors ask that in addition to the usual appropriation of \$20,000 by the Legislature, the Acade my be reimbursed \$2,560 expended on repairs on account of the fire and cy-clone. This amount was paid out of the Academy fund. The Board also asks that the Legislature appropriate \$750 for current repairs and \$868 for insurance for the next three years. The Superintendent of the Academy Col. Asbury Coward, reports as to the

enrollment in the institution: After the graduation of the large class of 1893-94, at Yorkville, S. C. on the 29th of June last, there remained upon the roll of the Academy 34 beneficiary and 51 pay cadets. Total

Casualties: By honorable discharge..... 4 P y permit to retire..... 2 P By dismissal 1 B

There were, however, present at the ppening of the current academic year, 70 old cadets, 33 beneficiary and 45

were admitted on your warrants 35 beneficiary and 32 pay recruits, thus making the present enrollment 68 beneficiary and 77 pay, or a total of 145 cadets. Of the new cadets one, J. C. Minus of Colleton County, was assigned to the Second class; all the others were assigned to the Fourth The academic classification of ca-

dets it as follows: First Class 21 members Second Class...... 23 members Third Class 33 members Fourth Class..... 68 members

Big Treasure Unearthed.

excitment prevails in Union County,

about twenty-five miles from this city,

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 21.-Great

over the discovery in a Indian mound of about \$48,000 worth of gold bars and nuggets. About a week ago, a Cherokee woman named Anna McDonald, a granddaughter of Chief McIntosh, one of the famous chieftains of her tribe, appeared in the neighborhood with a map showing the purpoted location of a large amount of hidden treasure. She claimed that \$500,000 had been buried there by her grandfather. People were disposed to treat her as a

a jar. Later they unearthed and iron box containing \$30,000 worth of the precious metal. She claims that there redemption brown con-

THE STATE'S FINANCES.

COLUMBIA. S. C., Nov. 24.—The anual report of State Treasurer W. T. Bates was issued yesterday. To all the people of South Carolina it is of interest, for it shows everything in connection with the management of the State government for the past year. It is interesting to note that the State received \$43,423.88 from the sale of fertilized privilege tax tags during the year, the largest purchasers of tags being the Ashepoo Phosphate Co., the Atlantic Phosphate Co., the Edisto Phospate Co., the Berkeley Phosphate Co., the Globe Phosphate Co., the Phosphate Co.

tion expenses of the Attorney General's office were this year \$5,608.02. It is noticed also that \$4,955.07 is CASH RECEIPTS FOR YEAR ENDING OCT. 31, 1894.

General taxes, 1892 and State dispensary..... Phosphate royalty..... Privilege tax on fertilizers. Direct tax interest received from United States.... Morrill fund received from United States Insurance license fees.... Railroad assessments for Railroad Commissioner. Fees office Secretary of State Fund.....

Loans, Governor and State

Treasurer under Act'93. Other sources..... Cash balance Oct. 31, '93. 227,728.55

CASH EXPENDITURES, ост. 31, 1894. Legislative expenses.....
Public printing Educational, charitable, penal and sanitary institutions and expenses..... Clemson Agricultural Col-

lege expenses Brown consols due July, '93, principal redeemed. Deficiency stock redeemed State dispensary Salaries Supreme Court, Circuit Judges, Solicitors State officers, County ors, Public "Institution

etc Investments for sinking fund, for reduction, etc., of the Brown 4 1-2 per cents under Act 1892... Contingent and Stationery and stamp funds, execu-

tive officers, Supreme Court and other officers Pensions..... Direct tax claims, Act 1884 and direct tax fund..... Refund taxes and overpayments refunded County Treasurers....

Special funds..... On other accounts..... Total\$1,685,572.48 Cash balance Oct. 31, 1894. 203.256-24 The following statement of the con-

dition of the treasury at the end of the fiscal year is made: CASH LIABILITIES, OCT. 31, 1894. Interest due and not called for, viz.: On consols, brown and green..... \$117,519.87 On blue 4 1-2 per cent. redemption deficiencies...

On new brown 4 1-2 per cents. redemption brown consols..... On deficiency bonds and stock.....

Dispensary, State..... Sinking fund Commissioners..... Sinking fund for reduction of the Brown 4 1-2 per cents, under the Act of 1892..... Direct tax fund.....

Direct tax fund interest... Direct tax claims, Act '94. During the month of Octobor there Brown consols, due '93, outstanding..... outstanding..... Morrill fund, balance Loans (interest to be added) Interest from July 1, '93, to July 1, '94, on \$266,-647.71 Brown 4 1-2 per

cents. liable to be issued for principal and interest of old bonds...... 11.999.15 Privilege tax on fertilizers, balance..... Special accounts..... Balances of appropriations undrawn not included above.....

Total cash liabilities.... \$402,215.08 CASH ASSETS OCT. 31, 1894. General account...... \$64,316.73 Commissioners' sinking fund..... Sinking fund for reduction etc., of Brown's 4 1-2 per cents..... Dispensary S. C..... Direct tax fund..... Direct tax fund interest... Morrill fund..... Redemption brown consols deficiency Redemption stock..... Privilege tax on fertilizers

Special accounts..... Three days ago workmen commenced Net cash liabilities Oct.

lege....gricultural College Agricultural College stock, Claffin College. Clemson College perpet-

ual fund stock...... Green consols outstanding.\$326,236.54 Less estimated invalidity... 295,359.20

Bonds and stock (principal with interest to July 1, 1893) liable to be issued for old bonds

Total...... \$6,476,544.02 The "general remarks" of the Treasurer are as follows. "It will be seen that under the authority of the act of 1893 a further loan of money was effected by his Exceloverdrafts reported last year have been liquidated, but a note for \$50,000, with Greenville Fertilizer Co., and the Stone interest, will become due January

"In fulfillment of the contract made It is also noticeable that the litigaby act of 1892 with the holders of the new brown 41 per cents, issued for redemption of the brown consols, the phosphate royalty received from January 1, 1894, has been placed to the credit of the sinking fund for the reduction of the said bonds and stock to the amount of \$56,373.73, of which the amount of \$25,400 has been invested in securities as required by the act by 1893 and back taxes.... \$932,138,20 the commissioners charged with the 463,911.19 performance of that duty.

and stock not included

"For the disposal of the amount re 43,423.88 ceived from the United States government (\$17,919.72) on account of the 17,919.92 direct tax interest, some legislation may be required."

PLANT LESS COTTON.

Some Data Upon Which to Base Judgmer

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Nov. 21 .- Com-1,500,00 missioner Lane of Alabama has issued his address to the cotton growers of 100,043,49 the South, which was authorized by 2,662.55 the late meeting of cotton growers Total\$1,661,100.17 held in Montgomery. He says: This convention was called by myself for the purpose of considering and devisng means through which Southern \$1,888,828.72 cotton growers might protect themselves from the many unfair devices used to depress the values of our 37,402.18 chief staple. The most prominent one being ficticious reports fabricated in the main cotton markets sent out by cotton exchanges and emanating from the minds of men who make a preca-

rious living as the bears on the cotton He then quotes largely from printed 269,755.56 estimates sent out by interested parties as to the size of the present crop 108,146.42 and shows by figures, that it will not 635.42 amount to anything like what is 485,580,30 claimed. He shows by the following statement the benefits to be derived from the producers coming together and acting in harmony. Consequen upon the enormous crop produced in tion was held in Memphis, under the auspices of the Mississippi Valley Cotton Growers Association, and its results as was the result of the recent convention at Montgomery, were eminently satisfactory to all engaged in

t. The express purpose of this meeting was to take action towards the re-9,541.18 duction of the cotton acreage. How 52,169.70 well it succeeded in its effort the his-5,016.50 tory of cotton crops will show. A decrease in acreage followed the ensuing season of 1892-93 3,456,439 acres, an acreage that is larger than is planted in any one State with the exception of 9,308.08 Texas. Pursuant to the Memphis cot-5,676.10 ton convention, cotton advanced sev-158,153.52 enteen points in three days. Pursuant to the Montgomery meeting, cotton values advanced twenty-seven points. Whether these two occurrences were coincidental or whether they were caused directly or indirectly by these farmers in convention assembled is for the country to judge—but to my mind, it is a practical demonstration of a fact that the vibrations of the cotton market are as sensitive and responsive to the touch of a convention of practical farmers as they are to the manipulation of metropolitan fakirs. The dominating questions confronting the farmers is, first to refute the iniquitous reports being sent out by unscrupulous persons, and bearing down present prices, and secondly to co-operate in an endeavor to again decrease the acreage by planting the same and producing more "home consumption" crops. Over-production encourages and fosters manipulation—and i should be the effort of every intelligent and patriotic citizen of the South to enlist all the instrumentalities 43,563.60 available to resist this current that is nsiduously day by day drifting us into the vortex of poverty and destiaution, and I respectfully solicit the help of the press and the kind co-operation of all thoso interested in the material wellfare of the South for

their assistance in the accomplishment of this "consummation so devoutly to be wished. That the present low prices of cotton are abnormal is plain to all thinking men, and certainly so if the well accepted rule of political economists apply-"the cost of production of an article is a fair standard of its value. The total visible supply in the world is 222 205 bales less than in 1893 and 605,414 less than in 1892.

The currency and tariff questions are virtually settled and all the indications at present point to a speedy return of the general prosperity and cotton prices must naturally rule We are of the opinion that after all this matter can only be accomplished

by independent individual action, stimulated by intelligent argument and I shall undertake to prove that to a great extent, it is the over-production of cotton in excess of its consumption that is causing the falling off in values until it has reached that point which makes it less than can possibly be produced by the Southern planters. He concluded his address by saying "The convention at Montgomery ad journed to meet at Jackson, Miss., on the second Wednesday in January,

1895, when and where we will endeav-558.76 or to go into a permament organization under the name of the Southern Cotton Growers Protective Associa-"The various governors of the South ern States will be requested to appoint

culture were elected vice presidents for their respective States. I urge upon all farmers and others interested in this. movement to attend the meeting at Jackson as it is a question of the gravest importance to the comKNOWS HER VANTAGE.

JAPAN IS NOT DISPOSED TO SURREN-DER ANY OF IT.

95,900.00

58,539.39

The Plucky Kingdom of the Eastern Seas is Very Much Obliged to Uncle Sam, but Can Manage its Own Little Affair-Dun's Services Will be Allowed China.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The State Department has received a cable reply from Japan through Minister Dun at Tokio to the United States' suggestion of mediation. The Japanese Legation here has also received from the Foreign office in Japan a cable stating that a reply has been made and giving lency the governor and myself during its terms. Both cables were received the year just closed. The loan and here Sunday afternoon. The cable to Secretary Gresham is accompanied by unusual dignity and formality in having the imperial sanction of his Majesty, the Emperor of Japan. It is rarely that the Emperor speaks in diplomatic negotiations, so that his action in this case is evidence of Japan's desire to express its appreciation of the course

of the United Ssates. The message is in two parts, the first giving the imperial expression of good will and saying that the success of the Japanese arms had been such that China should approach Ja-pan directly. The second part is more lirectly from Minister Dun and expresses the view of the Japanese Foreign Office that as China has no Minister at Tokio to submit a direct proposition it could be made by China through Minister Dun. The cable to Minister Kurino is substantially the

same as the foregoing.

The replies were decided on at a special meeting of the Japanese Cabinet on Saturday, and were sent from Tokio Saturday night but the transmis-

sion delayed them until Sunday.

The tone of the reply and the expression of imperial good will give much satisfaction to the officials here. and now that the facts are known no further reserve is maintained as to the terms of the negotiations which have hitherto been withheld. It appears that at the outset Secretary Gresham consulted Minister Kurino, as there was no desire to take action which would be otherwise than agreeable to Japan. At a conference between the Secretary and the Minister, at which Secretary Carlisle was present, the entire purpose of this country was made clear. This was before Mr. Gresham had sent the message to Japan clear that President Cleveland had no desire to medidate the trouble, but on the contrary felt that the exercise of the good offices of the United States might entail a sersous burden and responsibility, and possibly excite ultimate feeling by one party or the other. Under these circumstances no action

reate an awkward situation. Lart ular stress was laid on the fact that Japan would be entirely free to act as she saw fit, that there was no pressure to have her accept American mediation and that the entire proceeding was due to the belief that this country was in a position to render a service

to both belligerents. These sentiments were cordially reeiprocated by Minister Kurino so that Mr. Gresham had the co-operation of the Japanese Minister before the message was transmitted to Japan through Minister Dun. Since then the Minister has further co-operated with the Secretary and the kindly reply, with

the imperial sanction is the result. A new and important situation is now presented by Japan's proposition that China make a direct offer through United States Minister Dun at Tokio. This makes Mr. Dun the interesting centre of negotiations from this time forward, unless the United States should decline to allow him to act as the direct representative of China in submitting an offer. This is not anticipated, however. It is said that the usual course would be for the State Department to notify Mr. Dun, and also Minister Denby at Pekin, that they were at liberty to transmit from China to Japan such direct peace overtures as the former desired to make. It would then be for China to formulate its offer to Minister Denby. He in turn would transmit it to Minister Dun as China's direct offer and not as an intermediary offer through the United States. The State Department undoubtedly would be apprised of the action of Messrs. Denby and Dun, but would not be the channel of their communication, as it is the basis of Japan's new proposition that the offer come direct from China and not through the mediation of the United States. The reply of Japan is so conciliatory and receptive that it is pointed out that Dun's skill as a diplomat has scope for conspicuous service in terminating the war.

The action of the European powers on the new phase of the question is now awaited with much interest. Japan's suggestion that Minister Dun will be an acceptable medium of communication from China in effect eliminates Great Britain, France and the other powers from being factors in the negotiations. It is believed, however, from official information received here that Russia, Italy and Germany will certainly look with favor on China's dealing through Minister Dun. The same sources indicate that Austria probably will give her adherence. as her membership in the Triple Alliance makes her foreign policy similar to that of Germany and Italy. The position of Germany has been so closely analagous to that of the United States that it has been a question of doubt within the last few days whether Germany might not be substituted for the United States in the offer or meditation. As there is to be no mediation, Germany's position still remains favorable to an adjustment along the lines suggested by Japan. Italy has already notified the allied powers that she cannot conseut to forcible intervention, which is equivalent to a declaration in favor of a peaceable settlement, such as would come through China's offer to Minister Dun. It can also be stated positively that Great Britain has favored the reeent offer of mediation by the United States on the grounds that it is sumed it would save China from utter destruction and thus preserve the British trade with China. Under these circumstances it is believed by officials and diplomats who are familiar with all the correspondence that the European powers cannot with propriety interfere with auy offer which China wishes to make directly through Unit-States Minister Dun.